

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

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Invariably in Advance.Six months, 50 cents. No subscription for a
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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

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TRIBUNE has many subscribers, and they
are generally honest and faithful; but persons who
confide their subscriptions to them must be their own
judges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent
only on receipt of the subscription price.ADDRESS:—RENEWALS, ETC.—Addresses will
be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber
should in every case give the old as well as the new address.
In renewing, subscribers should be careful to send us the
label on the last paper received, and specify any cor-
rections or changes they desire made in name or ad-
dress.CORRESPONDENCE:—Correspondence is solicited
from every section in regard to General Army, Pen-
sion, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household
matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive
prompt attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper
only. We do not return communications or manu-
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circumstances guarantee their publication at any
special rate.Address all communications to
THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 20, 1890.

TEN THOUSAND WATCHES
TO GIVE AWAY.We have decided upon securing 10,000
more subscribers, and to do it will give away
10,000 of the famous TRENTE watches to
club members.We will send a watch FREE, post paid, to
every club member who sends us a club of
ONLY TEN subscribers for one year.This is an opportunity never before
offered, because this watch is not a cheap
cheap-penny make-shift, but a genuine, full
jeweled patent lever movement in a dis-
tinctive silver case, warranted for 15 years.Diamond-silver is a compound metal, as
its name indicates, composed of pure silver
and nickel, to give it hardness and color.
It is not plated, but solid, so it wears the
same clear through, and is so warranted.Now, who wants one? There are just
10,000 of them to give away, and we do not
anticipate much trouble in disposing of them
on these terms.An hour's work will get one. We hope
our friends will appreciate the opportunity.FREE TRADERS are trying to make cap-
ital out of the report by the Illinois Board of
Agriculture that the corn crop of that State
is worth about \$10,000,000 less than the cost
of raising it. We cannot see what there is
in this to comfort Free Traders. If the
Illinois Board's figures are right, then com-
mon-sense people will say that the farmers
lose money on their corn because they have
to send it so far to find a market, paying
enormously for 4,000 miles of transportation
to Europe, where they have to take the
prices at which starving Russian peasants
and Hindu ryots are willing to sell theirs.The first step toward remedying this con-
dition of things is to develop home manu-
factures, which will provide markets near
by and save the immense sums the farmers
now pay the railroads, elevators, middlemen
and steamships between Illinois and Liver-
pool. The next step is to raise less corn,
and more of the agricultural products which
other countries find it profitable to raise
for market in this country. For example,
we imported last year 15,642,891 dozen eggs,
or about 60 dozen for every farm there is
in Illinois. The value of these reported at
the Customhouses was \$2,312,478, which, if
put into the pockets of the men who culti-
vate the Illinois prairies, would have done
considerable toward favorably changing the
footings on their balance-sheets. Let us
have a duty on foreign eggs.The bill to transfer the Revenue Marine
to the Navy Department should pass, if for
no other reason than that the Treasury has
too much to do and the Navy not enough.There are scores of idle naval officers who
could be employed with profit to themselves
and the country on revenue cutters. It
would better fit them for their duties in
wartime by giving them a more intimate
acquaintance with our coasts and harbors.For the same reason the Life-saving Service,
the Coast Survey and the Light-houses should
be taken from the Treasury and given to the
Navy.

PROSPECTS OF PENSION LEGISLATION.

Senator C. K. Davis has not yet found a
suitable opportunity for the calling up and
passage of his Dependent Pension bill, but
such a one will surely present itself within
a few days, when the bill will go through,
with or without the dependent clause. It will
next go to the House for discussion, amend-
ment and passage.Senator Ingalls will probably soon intro-
duce a Service Pension bill, and support it
with one of his customary powerful speeches.Maj. Morrill will probably call up the
Prisoners of War bill a week from next
Monday, and make a strong effort to secure
its passage. It is stated that the Democrats
have decided to oppose it vigorously, and
have selected one of their number, an ex-
soldier and prisoner of war, to lead the op-
position. What a man who has suffered the
horrors of Andersonville can have the heart
to say in opposition to this scanty measure
of justice to his comrades is beyond antici-
pation. Let us hope that the rumor is un-
founded.If each subscriber to THE NATIONAL
TRIBUNE will charge himself with getting
one new subscriber the circulation of the paper
will be doubled at once, and with little trouble.
Let each subscriber try it.

RELIEF FOR THE FARMERS.

Unquestionably the prices of all manner
of farm products are much too low. Un-
questionably it is hard for the best situated
farmers to make any great amount of money,
while it is exceedingly difficult for those
who are only making a start in a new coun-
try, who are burdened with heavy debts and
mortgages, with interest that eats like a
cancer, to make a living and keep their little
homesteads from the grasp of the Sheriff.The cause of this is equally unques-
tionable. We have too many men engaged in
grain-raising and too few in other farming
and manufacturing.We are raising too much grain and meat
to send abroad; we have too few men at
home engaged in manufacturing and other
non-agricultural pursuits to consume the
proper proportion of our farm products.This is the whole situation in a nutshell.
No man who is acquainted with even the
alphabet of political economy can success-
fully deny this fundamental truth.All the noisy, selfish clamor of railroad
men, grain and meat exporters, steamship
owners, elevator men and importers of foreign
goods will not disguise the plain, solid truth
that instead of the country growing rich by
shipping grain and meat to Europe, it grows
poorer. We cannot sell these things in
Europe except at the prices which the starv-
ing Hindus, and the poverty-stricken Rus-
sian peasants will sell theirs, and every year
we rely on this trade for a long step toward
reducing our farmers to the wretched con-
dition of those people. We challenge con-
tradiction to this statement.Railroads and steamship lines have brought
the farms of the boundless steppes of Russia as
near the world's markets as are those of our
own country, and if we sell our grain and meat
in Liverpool and Amsterdam it must be at
the same prices that the Russians will sell
theirs. Undoubtedly the Western railroads
charge exorbitantly for transportation, but
this is only part of the evil. The main evil
is that we have to send our products abroad
to find purchasers and consumers. It is the
expense of transportation thousands of miles,
with the profits of all the go-betweens, that
is eating up the profits of our farmers.What is the remedy? With so plain a
diagnosis of the evil, the remedy is equally
clear. It is:1. To develop by a wise protective policy
our own manufacturing to the utmost, and
so give other employment to many who are
now engaged in farming, or who may intend
to go into that business. This will provide
more profitable markets for those who remain
on the farms.2. To reduce to the lowest amount the im-
portation of products which come into in-
direct competition with those raised on
our own farms, or which can be raised there.
This will give other and more profitable
employment to the men who are now raising
a surplus of wheat, corn, oats and meat, and
so diminish the evil in that direction. Last
year we imported of what should have been
raised on our own acres:

36,000 hogs, cattle, sheep, etc., worth.....	\$3,329,992
15,699,601 doz. eggs, worth.....	2,312,478
25,700,000 pounds of vegetable oils, worth.....	1,735,322
10,920,596 bushels of barley, worth.....	8,098,979
990,497 pounds of bristles, worth.....	1,072,066
6,092,411 pounds of clover, worth.....	167,012
575,497 pounds of flax, worth.....	20,612,728
19,044 tons of hay, worth.....	13,305,531
5,836,200 pounds of hops, worth.....	1,638,233
8,746,132 pounds of cheese, worth.....	1,204,068
86,000 pounds of sugar, worth.....	1,597,660
7,650,945 pounds of starch, worth.....	1,563,317
Sugar and molasses, worth.....	70,000,000
120,025,471 pounds of rice, worth.....	2,432,714
Tobacco and its manufactures, worth.....	12,341,429
Vegetables, peas, beans, potatoes, etc., worth.....	5,363,018
Wood and its manufactures, worth.....	9,281,281
Wool and its manufactures, worth.....	47,108,948
Total.....	\$224,028,139

Here is a total of \$224,028,139, nine-tenths
of which could and should have been pro-
duced by our own horny-handed tillers. If it
could have been kept at home and distributed
among our own farmers, there would have
been little talk of burdensome mortgages,
exorbitant rates of interest, and cut-throat
railroad rates, for there would have been
money enough to meet all demands. There
would have been less corn, wheat and meat
sold abroad at remunerative prices, less
would have been raised, and more eaten at
home, for thousands of grain and meat-
raisers would have been engaged in more
profitable employment.We want a protective policy which will in-
sure the production at home of every article
which our soil and our people can produce.

BOUNTIES FOR REGULARS.

Senator Manderson has introduced a bill
the object of which is to give long-deferred
justice to a very deserving class of our com-
rades, namely, the Regular Army soldiers
who served with such fidelity through the
bloody war of the rebellion, and were not
recipients of the bounties and other allow-
ances given their brethren in the volunteer
service. The bill provides that there shall
be given to each and every man who enlisted
in the Regular Army on or before the
12th day of April, 1861, served faithfully
and was honorably discharged, \$10 a month
bounty for the time he served between said
12th day of April, 1861, and the 9th of May,
1865. In case of the death of such soldier
the payment shall be made to his widow,
if she has not remarried, or in case she has
remarried, to his minor child or children.It shall not be lawful for any soldier to
transfer his discharge or other papers entitling
him to those allowances to any person. Where
his discharge has been lost he shall be
allowed to make other proof of his ser-
vice. This bill should certainly pass.CLIFFORD ELLIS, a drunken, worthless
fellow, of Rockland, Me., asked his 72-year-
old mother for money, and upon her failure
to give it to him kicked her so badly that
she will probably die. Yet there are people
who advocate the abolition of capital pun-
ishment.

A SERVICE PENSION BILL.

Last Monday Maj. E. N. Morrill, of Kan-
sas, introduced the following bill—No.
8299—in the House, which was read twice
and referred to the Committee on Invalid
Pensions:Enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior
be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to
place on the pension rolls of the United States the
name of any officer or enlisted man 62 years of age or
over, who shall hereafter reach that age, who shall
have served 30 days or more in the Army, Navy,
or Marine Corps of the United States during the
war of the rebellion, and shall have received an
honorable discharge therefrom; said pension to
commence from the date of the application there-
for, and to continue during the term of the life of
said officer or enlisted man, at the rate of \$8 a
month.Sec. 2. All persons who shall have served 30 days
or more in the United States naval service of the
United States during the late war of the rebellion,
and who have been honorably discharged there-
from, and who are now, or may hereafter be, suf-
fering from mental or physical disability occasioned
by the war, and who are entitled to a pension
for the rating of \$8 per month, shall, upon due proof
of the fact, according to such rules and regulations
as the Secretary of the Interior may provide, be
placed upon the list of invalid pensioners of the
United States at the rate of \$8 per month; and such
pension shall commence from the date of the filing
of the application in the Pension Office, after the
passage of this act, upon proof that the disability
now existing, and shall continue during the exist-
ence of the disability, and until the death of the
pensioner, and shall be paid to the pensioner, or
may, by application to the Commissioner of Pen-
sions, in such form as he may prescribe and prove,
be paid to the pensioner, or may, by application to
the Commissioner of Pensions, in such form as he
may prescribe and prove, be paid to the pensioner,
or may, by application to the Commissioner of Pen-
sions, in such form as he may prescribe and prove,
be paid to the pensioner, or may, by application to
the Commissioner of Pensions, in such form as he
may prescribe and prove, be paid to the pensioner.Sec. 3. That if any officer or enlisted man who
served three months or more in the Army or Navy
of the United States during the late war of the re-
bellion, and who was honorably discharged, has
died, or left her widow with dependent children,
or other means of support than her daily labor, or
minor children under the age of 16 years, such
widow or minor children shall, upon proof of her
husband's death, without proving his death to be
the result of his military service, be placed on the
pension rolls from the date of her application there-
for at the rate of \$8 a month during her widowhood;
and in case of the death of the widow, leaving a
child, or children, under the age of 16 years, such
pension shall be paid such child or children: Pro-
vided, That said widow shall have married said
soldier prior to the passage of this act.Sec. 4. That no agent, attorney, or other person
engaged in preparing, presenting, or prosecuting
any claim under the provisions of this act, shall,
directly or indirectly, receive any fee, or other
remuneration for such services in preparing, present-
ing, or prosecuting such claim, a sum greater than
\$5, which sum shall be payable only upon the order
of the Commissioner of Pensions by the Pension
Agent making payment of the pension allowed;
and any person who shall violate any of the pro-
visions of this section, or who shall wrongfully
withhold from the pensioner or claimant the whole
or any part of the pension or claim allowed, or
due such pension or claimant under this act, shall
be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon
conviction thereof, shall, for each and every
such offense, be fined not less than \$100 nor more
than \$500, or be imprisoned at hard labor not ex-
ceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the
court.Maj. Morrill said that this bill would at
once place about 400,000 pensioners on the
rolls, and about 52,000 a year afterward.
He estimated that its annual cost would
be about \$40,000,000 a year. It is certainly
an excellent measure, and will receive the
commendation of the comrades generally.Among its good features are that it estab-
lishes the rate of disability at the scale now
technically called "total" in the Pension
Bureau—that is, a disability equivalent to
amputation of the wrist or ankle. It does
not require dependence, it allows the pen-
sioner to elect under which law he will re-
ceive his rating, it introduces the age prin-
ciple, it continues the pension to the veter-
an's widow, and gives one to all widows who
are 62 and over, or to minor orphans, when
there is no widow.It is a duty upon one to your comrades to get at
least one new subscriber for THE NATIONAL
TRIBUNE.It is believed that the Committee on
Ways and Means will report in favor of a
duty of 5 cents a dozen on eggs. That is
right. We brought into the country last
year 15,642,891 dozen eggs, valued at
\$2,312,478. At an average price of 60 cents
a bushel it took 3,854,130 bushels of wheat
to pay for them. As there is much more
profit in raising eggs than wheat, let us pro-
duce our own eggs and cut our wheat pro-
duction down that much. This will also give
employment to a large force of men to pack
and ship them. It is said that in many
parts of the West eggs are selling as low as
2 and 3 cents a dozen, while from the above-
reported custom-house valuation it will be
seen that the average price at our seaports
was about 15 cents a dozen. As importations
are notoriously undervalued, the price
was probably much higher. At all events,
it will pay us much better to raise four
dozen eggs than one bushel of wheat, and
we should do it.The feeling in political and financial
circles is that the National Bank will have
to go after the last bonds mature in 1907.
All the schemes suggested for basing their
circulation on bonds of railroads which have
regularly paid an interest for 20 years,
and on bonds of States which have never
defaulted, are decided as impracticable,
since these would put the Government in the
position of indorsing the roads or the
States, which cannot be tolerated, especially
since the Supreme Court has decided in the
Virginia case that the Government cannot
compel a State to pay its debts. The loss of
the National Bank currency—so elastic and
readily expendable according to the needs of
business—will be felt severely, but the people
will not, and should not, consent to the con-
tinuance of the National debt merely for the
purpose of providing the basis for the
National Bank notes.THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is the only
champion the soldiers have among the great pa-
pers of the country. The best way to help all
veterans is by getting it more subscribers.

THE SERVICE PENSION.

The service pension bill is bound to come.
The innate sense of justice of the American
people—whose instincts are always right—
will compel Congress to pass it, though the
Free Trader may howl, the Copperhead rave,
the rebel gnash his teeth, and the commercial
brigands in New York and elsewhere fill the
air with lamentation. Every day brings
fresh evidence of the immensity of the ser-
vice rendered by the men who saved the
Nation, and the payment of a pension to
each survivor of the contest will be thought
as little as the Nation can do in recognition
of its great debt. The only question is whether
that payment shall be now or at some future
time. Honor and justice say emphatically
Now. It is owing just as much to the sol-
diers who are alive to-day as it will be to
those who are alive 10 years hence, and it
will be inexcusable to defer out of it
those who may die in the meanwhile.The Philadelphia Times is, of course, op-
posed to the Lodge Bill, which proposes to
apply the Australian ballot system to elec-
tions for Representatives and Presidential
Electors. It asserts that it is a direct blow
at the liberties of the people. How the lib-
erties are to be endangered by a law which
secures every man his vote, and that that
vote shall be counted, without interference
from local bullies, it does not explain.
The only liberties endangered are those of
the little gangs of political bosses to manipu-
late elections so as to frustrate the will of
the people. The worst menace to our lib-
erties is the fact that while delegations in
the South are elected by less votes than are
required to elect a single Representative in
the North. Take, for example, the Georgia
delegation in the last Congress. The votes
on the different Representatives were as fol-
lows:

Representative.	For.	Against.
1. T. M. Norwood.....	2,661	17
2. H. G. Turner.....	2,411	11
3. C. F. Crisp.....	1,794	1
4. W. M. Gilmer.....	2,969	330
5. J. D. Stewart.....	2,969	330
6. J. H. Blount.....	1,722	187
7. J. C. Clement.....	5,043	1,837
8. H. R. Carlton.....	2,737	55
9. A. D. Chandler.....	2,355	11
10. Geo. T. Barnes.....	1,944	11
Total.....	25,325	1,099

At the same election 34,515 votes were
cast for S. R. Peters, of the Seventh District
of Iowa; 25,070 for his Democratic opponent,
and 1,467 for the Prohibitionist—total, 61,052.
That is, more than twice as many votes
were required to elect one Representative
in Iowa than 10 in Georgia. Peters received
nearly 9,000 more votes than the whole
Georgia delegation, and his Democratic op-
ponent within a few hundred of as many as
the whole of them. A vote in Iowa would,
therefore, count in Congress for only about
one twenty-third of a Georgian's vote.The revelations in regard to McCalla's
drunken pranks at Bermuda and his bruti-
lity to his crew show the need of a much
more severe scrutiny of the characters of
our naval officers than at present. How
many more McCallas have we in the Navy
to disgrace us abroad and make our ships
floating torture chambers for the unhappy
crews?PEOPLE who wonder why we do not build
ships, and go in for a share of the world's
carrying trade, should study our railroad
statistics. They will find there that we
have already invested over \$8,000,000,000 in
them. This is more than the cost of all the
ships in the world. The simple fact is that
we have a more profitable use for our money
than ship-building, and railroads pay better
wages to the men who run them than can
be earned at sea. Other countries, which
have few railroads to build or run, must put
their money and men into shipping.THE boycott the Portuguese and Brazil-
ians are putting on English goods in retaliation
for England's high-handed course in
Africa will be more effective than any in-
crease in the Portuguese armament. The
British will laugh at any thought of puny
little Portugal meeting force with force, but
when their trade is attacked they wince.FRIENDS of silver, all try the experiment
of asking for silver dollars in daily busi-
ness. The silver dollar is a very pretty,
handy coin; it looks like real money, is real
money, and is more convenient to pay out
and receive in small amounts than \$1 bills.
If everybody will agree to ask for them in
daily transactions the whole of the \$300,-
000,000 now stored away in the Government
vaults will soon be circulating among our
people, and a long step will be taken toward
solving the silver problem.

MAJ. AND MRS. PICKLER.

One of the Soldier Representatives from South
Dakota and his Wife.We present this week the portraits of Hon.
J. A. Pickler and Mrs. Pickler, that were left
out in a recent sketch of them. In the mean-
time the Major does not get left in any other
way, for he lately made his maiden speech on
the Oklahoma bill, a subject upon which he can
speak intelligently, as he was not only thereat the time of its opening, but it was his duty
to see the orders of the Government carried
out and secure the peaceful settlement of the
new State as far as possible. He remained
there two months, and, true to his army school-
ing that taught him to obey the orders of his
superiors, he was ever on the side of those who
obeyed the President's proclamation, and he
made a ringing speech in the House last week
in their favor. He also assisted in organizing
a Post of the Grand Army in Guthrie, and was
holding his office as Land Office Inspector when
elected to Congress from South Dakota.THE BAY STATES' "BLACKBERRY-
PICKERS"—II.Our sketch of the gallant regiments sent out
by Massachusetts in last week's paper ended
with the 12th Mass. Again we acknowledge
our indebtedness for facts and figures to Col.
Jas. L. Bowen's admirable "Massachusetts in
the War."The 13th Mass.—Col. S. H. Leonard—was
organized at Boston, July 16, 1861, and was
assigned to duty on the Upper Potomac. It
was brigaded with the 5th Conn., 28th N. Y.,
1st Md., 48th Pa. and 12th Ind., with Gen.
Hartsuff in command of the brigade, and Gen.
Williams of the division. This arrangement
was soon changed, and it was put in the Third
Brigade, Second Division, McDowell's Corps,
which consisted of the 12th and 13th Mass.,
11th Pa. and 53d N. Y. It did a good deal of
marching, skirmishing, etc., but its first serious
tattle was at the second Bull Run, where it
made a stubborn effort to stay the rush of the
overwhelming force of the rebels, and lost 19
killed, 108 wounded and 66 missing. At Antietam
it was the center of Ricketts's Division,
and engaged the enemy at a few hundred yards'
distance. The regiments on either side were
forced back, but the 13th was the last to retire,
and it left behind 15 killed, 120 wounded and
4 missing. After this the brigade—now the
Second of the First Corps, and commanded by
Nelson Taylor—was reorganized by transferring
out of it the 12th Mass., and bringing into it
the 97th N. Y. and 88th Pa. It had slight
loss at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville.
After that it entered Gen. G. Paul's Brigade,
with the 16th Me., 94th and 104th N. Y., and
107th Pa. It was engaged at the extreme
right of the First Corps, with 280 men, of whom
17 were killed, 62 wounded and 100 taken
prisoners. It made a successful charge upon
the enemy, in which it took 132 prisoners.
The opening of the Wilderness campaign found
the 13th in the First Brigade of the Second
Division of the Fifth Corps, with the 39th Mass.,
16th Me. and 104th N. Y. It was the first to
plant its colors on the rebel works at Todd's
 Tavern, and the end of its three years found it
in front of Petersburg. It enrolled 1,445 men,
of whom 156 were killed or died.The 14th Mass. came from Essex County, and
was organized July 5, 1861, with Wm. B. Greene
as Colonel. He was a West Point graduate, and
soon had the regiment changed to heavy artiller-
y, and its name to the 1st Mass. H. A. It was
mainly occupied in garrisoning the fort around
Washington until the opening of the Wilderness
campaign. In the middle of the campaign
it was transferred to the Second Corps, and
it was in Tyler's Division, of the Second
Corps, in the Wilderness, which it entered with
1,617 men, and on the Fredericksburg road lost
55 killed, 312 wounded and 27 missing. It was
almost constantly engaged, and lost heavily all
the time, so that by the 19th of July it was so
reduced that it was consolidated into a single
battalion. Of the 2,653 men on its rolls, 241
were killed, 482 wounded and 178 died in rebel
prisons. When Col. Tannatt was promoted he
was succeeded in command of the regiment by
L. P. Wright, and he by N. Shattell.The 15th Mass. was made up of Worcester
County men, and organized at Worcester Aug.
1, 1861, with Charles Devens—afterward Brevet
Major-General, Attorney-General under Hayes,
two-time Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., and
now on the Supreme Bench of Massachusetts—as
Colonel. It received its first initiation into
the horrors of war little over two months later,
at the disaster at Bull's Bluff. It crossed the
Potomac with 625 men, and got back with only
about half that number, 73 having been killed
or wounded and 27 taken prisoners. But it
had fought with splendid steadiness, and officers
and men had learned to know each other's
worth. Its next experience was at Fair Oaks,
where it lost 10 killed and 12 wounded, and
made a fine charge, driving the enemy back.
Its saddest day came at Antietam. It was in
the front line of Sedgwick's Division, and its
brigade—Gorman's; 15th Mass., 1st Minn., and
34th and 82d N. Y.—received at short range
the fire of 10 rebel brigades. In 30 minutes
the division lost half its number, and the 15th,
which had taken 606 men into action, lost
58 killed, 234 wounded, and 24 missing, total
343. Undismayed by this, the remainder of
the regiment moved forward with the army to
Fredericksburg, but it never thereafter actively
saw service—4 killed, 25 wounded, and 2 miss-
ing. At Gettysburg, on the second day, the
15th Mass., and the 82d N. Y., were advanced
on the left of the Second Corps, to fill a gap
between that and the Third Corps. They caught
the full force of the storm which broke over
the latter. Later it aided in repelling Pickett's
charge, and when the battle closed it had lost,
of the 239 men who marched under its colors,
26 killed—including Col. Geo. H. Ward—and
89 wounded, a loss of about 50 per cent.The 16th Mass.—Col. P. T. Wyman, Gardner
Banks, and C. R. Tannatt—was organized at
North Cambridge, Aug. 1, 1861, and with the
1st and 11th Mass., 24 N. H., and 29th Pa.
formed Grover's Brigade, of Hooker's Division,
of Heintzelman's Corps. Its first taste of real
battle came when it was sent out on a reconnais-
sance of the Williamsburg road, June 15, 1862.
It stubbornly encountered the enemy at short
range, and held him until ordered to retire,
which it did in good order. Its loss was 17
killed, 23 wounded, and 14 missing. Seven
days later it lost 3 killed, 22 wounded and 4
missing, and five days later still it guarded the
rear of the retreating army at Glendale, and
repulsed the pursuers with great loss, its own
being 15 killed and three others killed, 22
wounded and 32 missing. At the second Bull
Run Gen. Grover attempted to turn the rebel
flank with his brigade, but was repulsed after
a sharp fight, in which the 16th lost 10 killed,
wounded and missing. Among the killed was
a younger brother of Gen. Banks, and the regi-
ment was commanded by another brother—
Maj. Gardner Banks, at Fredericksburg it
lost 4 killed and 1 wounded. Among the
killed was the Chaplain, Rev. Arthur B. Fuller,
who had resigned and was about to start for
home, but took a musket and went into bat-
tle with the regiment. It lost 11 killed, 62
wounded and 9 captured at Chancellorsville.
It had 290 men in the fearful fight of the Third
Corps on the second day at Gettysburg, and lost
14 killed, 57 wounded and 14 missing. It was
in the Second Corps in the Wilderness, and in
the various fights lost 23 killed, 78 wounded
and 9 missing. It enrolled 1,399 men, of whom
158 were killed, 39 died in rebel prisons and
99 of wounds, disease, etc. Among its killed
were 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Chap-
lain, 5 Captains and 9 Lieutenants.The 17th Mass. was organized at Lynnfield,
July 22, 1861, with T. J. C. Amory as Colonel. It
was sent to the North Carolina coast, and
did some sharp fighting there. It lost 11 killed
and 50 who died in rebel prisons.
The 18th Mass.—Col. James Barnes and Jos.
Hayes—was organized at Readville and Boston,
Aug. 24, 1861. It developed such excellence in
drill and discipline that it was complimented
by having a new uniform and equipments given
it, imported from France, and modeled on that
of the chasseur-a-pied. Its first heavy battle
was at the second Bull Run, where it showed
great gallantry and steadiness under an awful
fire, which cut down more than half the men
it took into action. It lost there 40 killed, 101
wounded and 28 missing. At Fredericksburg the
18th Mass. led the Fifth Corps across the river,
made a gallant charge across against the rebel
works, and was in the rear-guard at the with-
drawal. It lost 13 killed and 121 wounded.
It had not a skulker in it, every man except
the killed and